

# THE LANCASTER NEWS

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)  
Established 1852.

Published Tuesday and Friday  
BY THE  
LANCASTER NEWS COMPANY.  
Lancaster, S. C.

GEORGE HULLA CRAVEN  
Editor and Manager

The News is not responsible for the  
views of Correspondents. Short and  
national articles on topics of general  
interest will be gladly received.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:  
Cash in Advance.  
One Year . . . . . \$2.00  
Six Months . . . . . 1.00

Entered as Second Class Matter  
October 7, 1905, at the Postoffice at  
Lancaster, S. C., under act of Con-  
gress of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1919.



## THE STUDENT UPRISING.

We do not know how serious the protest of the students of the University of South Carolina against the retention of Dr. Currell is, but we do know that Governor Cooper's statement is as clear as anyone might expect. The governor makes it plain that the board of trustees, of which he is ex-officio chairman, "have no idea of permitting the students to dictate who shall be president of the institution." Further the governor tells the president of the student body, in meaning, if not in words, to mind his own business. "I am authorized as president of the board," he says, "to say that the board feels that it is capable of managing the affairs of the institution, and if at any time we feel that a suggestion from the student body will aid us in the performance of our duty, we will not hesitate to ask for it."

As a general rule it has been considered that a teacher who is not liked by the pupil is a good teacher. We have seen no occasion for an exception to that rule, and the uprising of the students at the university, while a very serious reflection upon themselves, is not to be taken as reflecting in any appreciable degree upon the head of the institution, in whom, Governor Cooper says, the trustees have full confidence. We do not recall any instance wherein the students of an educational institution have been permitted to choose the president for the institution, and while this appears to be an age of precedents, the recent actions of the student body will be greatly deplored as the students grow older even by themselves.

Governor Cooper sounds the death knell to such principles in the statement that "a special meeting of the board of trustees will be called before June to consider the action of a part of the student body in asking for the resignation of President Currell," but says that "this meeting will not be for the purpose of examining into the merits of the opinions expressed by the students in their petition."

And by the which the student body has something coming to it. The cause of the revolution is to be investigated. This will not alleviate at once the injury done the institution but will serve as a strong force in preventing a recurrence of the malady, which evidently attacked the student body like an epidemic of influenza or the measles. And the treatment expected to be given by the trustees will be a good remedy and likely will stamp out the disease.

## THE \$250 FLIVVER.

We do not doubt in the least degree the practical side of the Ford \$250 automobile. Long since we have ceased to be a doubting Thomas as to what can and what cannot be done commercially in this country. Most any one would have said a few years ago that an automobile of any kind was impossible. In fact, many did say that. Many more would have said that even though it is possible to ride about

in a horseless carriage, one could not be built and sold for as low as three or four hundred dollars. But Ford did it. The Ford automobile sold at one time for \$345, and, it is to be taken for granted, it paid at that price, for Ford has made money. A year or so before the price was placed so low, Ford made a price for a year and said if he sold a given number of "Flivvers" within that year he would send a check for \$50 to each person who had bought one. He did this.

Now Ford comes along and says he is going to put out a \$250 automobile. Is there any reason to believe that he will not make good? He knows what it will cost to turn out that automobile before he even begins the foundation for the factory; he knows what the selling cost will be; he knows in close proximity to the number he will sell in a year, and doubtless knows within a very few dollars just how much profit he will make. That's business.

As a matter of fact, Ford will do a real service in putting such an automobile on the market. He will be doing a service to a class which needs it. There are many people who wish to go to certain places and come back and do not care a deal about the style in which they go, just so they get there and get back home. We should say this class is in the majority in this country. They perhaps can afford \$250 cars while they cannot afford those selling at present prices. And furthermore, for a town business car to be used "between the home and the office" what would serve better than a cheap flivver; one whose owner would not be worried when it begins to cloud up overhead or the sunshine threatens to crack the paint? The \$250 flivver is just the thing.

Of course, we're giving Mr. Ford some real good free advertising herein, but if he gives us an automobile at the price of \$250, we'll be repaid and perfectly satisfied. Automobiles have ceased to be considered as luxuries. They're necessities.

## BEER.

There seems to be an argument going on in different parts of the country as to what is beer. This is diversion from the state of affairs existing a very few years ago, in that comparatively a short while ago most anybody could tell what was beer and what wasn't. The city of New York, is, of course, the center of argument but that is because of the fact that New York is the largest city and has proportionately larger numbers of people who are interested in the beer question. Truth is the liquor interests make their headquarters in New York and they are dying hard. They are exerting every possible effort to thwart the will of the people in the matter of prohibition. The Association Opposed to Prohibition has its headquarters and its being in the great metropolis and so far as The News is advised, New York is as far as it has reached, and it is likely to be as far as it will ever reach. There are any number of sides to the prohibition question, but they all wind their ways right back to the starting point and resolve into the idea of knocking out liquor. Many prohibitionists are not in favor of all the moves made by the prohibitionists. There are any number of them who like to see liquor sold, but a law passed making drunkenness a penitentiary offense to be enforced. Taking that position, however, is equivalent to a desire to keep out liquor but permit the selling of beer of low intoxicating power. That is partial prohibition, but prohibition, if at all desirable is wholly desirable, and beer should go along with the stimulants of a stronger nature.

The claim is made that a beer containing no more than two and three-quarters per cent alcohol is non-intoxicating and not barred under the amendment to the constitution which goes into effect July 1. This claim will hardly be substantiated,

but if so, it will not be permitted to stand for any length of time. The idea of prohibition is that it shall prohibit that which makes a man not himself naturally. Arguments on the advisability of prohibition have long since grown unnecessary and the sooner the liquor interests are made to see that their subterfuges will not be allowed the better it will be.

The News confesses utter ignorance as to the intoxicating qualities of beer and of the formula. Whether it contains one per cent alcohol or six, as we have been told, it is associated so closely with intoxicants of greater strength as to bring it within the bounds of prohibition under the statutes made and provided, and should the claim set up be upheld, it will be of short life and probably full of trouble, and sooner or later will be abandoned.

The people of the United States have spoken on this subject and the question is out of order.

## SCISSORS AND PASTE.

### Spring Prospects on the Farm.

(Charlotte Observer.)

The wet spring has operated to the holding back of farming activities to such extent that it might be said the farmers are behind the season. Very little ground has been "broken" for the spring planting while the landscape is suggestive of a monster bouquet of pink and white, the predominance of the former color giving indication of the larger development of the peach orchards in this section of the state. It is never safe to anticipate the fruit crop by the crop of blooms, but in the event that a late frost does not come, there will be a prospect for a record-breaking crop of peaches, pears and apples in this particular part of the moral vineyard the coming season. One is also given opportunity to note the increasing acreage the farmers are putting in small grain, for the landscape usually barren at this time of the year is now carpeted with green, the interspersed patches of barren soil indicating the acreage being reserved for corn and cotton. It is further to be noted that the farmers are not talking much about fertilizers. In previous years this has been the main concern at this season but they are getting around the problem this time through a cutting down of the cotton acreage, thus securing a corresponding reduction in the fertilizer bill. This year the farmers' talk about reduction of the cotton acreage has some meaning back of it, and proof is already at hand in the inactivities in evidence in preparations for the planting of the crop. For once it may be said that the coming of the spring planting season finds the farmer anything but "keen" for cotton.

## Stumps.

(Greenville News.)

In a field, on a farm, not far away, for fifty years a big bunch of stumps had stood stock still. Two generations of farmers had cultivated that field and plowed around and among those stumps—the tomb-stumps of a forest of tall heart-pines. Many a plow stock had been broken, many a trace-chain and hame string snapped, many a skin barked and many a fervent "cuss-word" uttered because of those sturdy stumps and their circumjacent roots. Recently the present owner and tiller of the field decided to uproot and remove those lumberjacks of his soil. It was some job. But he did it. He dug and pulled and hauled, and piled those light-wood stumps into a small mountain of exceedingly choice fuel in his back yard. All winter he has been enjoying the quick, cheerful blaze of heart-pine of stump and root. And the field is clear. Much of its best soil has been redeemed, liberated, and much additional good corn and cotton will come from it. Moreover much future fertile labor will be saved, and a high standard of personal piety promoted. Was it worth while?

There are many other fields which would be the better for similar surgery. There is nothing which pays better in soil cultivation than preliminary removal of obstructions to cultivation. Culture becomes easier; work more effective, and yield more prolific. The average farmer does year after year a lot of hard, unnecessary, unprofitable work because of stumps, rocks and other soil stealers and soul harrowers. For when one tries to harrow the soil and can't do it because of obnoxious foreign substances it harrows up his soul.

There are human stumps. In every field of human endeavor they grip the soil with tough unyielding

roots and prevent production. They are harder to get rid of than tree-stumps in the field on the farm. But sooner or later the great Master Farmer digs them up and piles them in the back yard of a place that shall be nameless and they make good fuel there. That's all they are good for.

There are stumps in human character, too. Uncultivated fertile spots in the nature of each of us produce nothing in life because of some gnarled stump which occupies the soil. Pull up the stumps.

There's a bunch of stumps in the United States senate that ought to be pulled up and piled in the political back yard. They would make a cheerful blaze by which to read the peace treaty promising rich returns of world unity and prosperity.

## Hog Raising in the South.

(Anderson Mail.)

According to the federal department of agriculture, the state of Georgia, which less than ten years ago was importing 40,000,000 pounds of pork annually, last year raised enough to support the state and had enough to spare for shipment outside in considerable quantities.

This is a surprising statement, but we are assured that it is true. Georgia farmers, it appears, have awakened to the possibilities of pork raising. They have learned, from the federal agents, how to combat the cholera disease and it no longer has any terrors for them. They have learned how to fatten hogs at the least expense with peanuts, chufas and other crops. They have co-operative marketing associations, and local packing and cold storage plants.

South Carolina farmers have been backward in this respect, as a rule. There has been some awakening as to the possibilities of hog raising, but for the most part pork has been raised for local consumption.

But we think it will not be long until South Carolina farmers will be shipping pork products outside the state. With the success that so many farmers have attained locally, the industry is bound to grow.

## SET LIBERTY LOAN SUNDAY.

Richmond, March 27.—May 4 has been fixed as victory liberty loan Sunday. It was officially announced today by the war loan organization here. Leads B. Franklin, director of the war loan organization of the United States treasury, stated in a telegram, received in Richmond that that date had been set to avoid any conflict with the Easter service of Sunday, April 20.



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## Successful Clothes

Men who are successful in life appreciate the importance of good clothes. Not that clothes make the man, but they give the proper atmosphere of well-being and reflect the judgment of the wearer. With this before us let us present for your inspection and approval our line of

## HIGH ART CLOTHES

Made by Strouse & Bros., Inc., Baltimore, Md.

This line embodies style ideas conceived by master designers; materials selected for their perfection by experts, tailored under most hygienic conditions by workmen who are leaders of their craft. These are factors that insure you fullest satisfaction when you buy clothing marked with the famous High Art label.

## Lancaster Department Stores

"THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL."

## Bank No. 33. Statement of the Condition of the The Bank of Lancaster

Located at Lancaster, S. C., at the close of business March 4th, 1919.

### RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts . . . . .	\$640,035.99
Overdrafts . . . . .	8,766.57
Bonds and Stocks owned by the bank . . . . .	147,100.00
Bonds deposited . . . . .	248,500.00
Furniture and fixtures . . . . .	2,450.89
Banking house . . . . .	6,042.18
Other real estate owned . . . . .	3,500.00
Due from banks and bankers . . . . .	143,569.03
Currency . . . . .	21,664.00
Gold . . . . .	2,660.00
Silver and minor coin . . . . .	4,142.12
Checks and cash items . . . . .	1,791.86

Total . . . . . \$1,230,222.64

### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in . . . . .	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus fund . . . . .	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid . . . . .	38,964.14
Dividends unpaid . . . . .	100.00
Individual deposits subject to check . . . . .	\$429,457.61
Savings deposits . . . . .	197,530.71
Bond deposits . . . . .	248,500.00
Time certificates of deposit . . . . .	108,571.56
Certified checks . . . . .	5.84
Cashier's checks . . . . .	2,059.59
	986,125.31

Notes and bills rediscounted . . . . .	45,000.00
Time deposit-interest account . . . . .	10,033.19

Total . . . . . \$1,230,222.64

## STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, County of Lancaster—ss.

Before me came Geo. W. Williams, Cashier of the above named bank, who, being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing statement is a true condition of said bank, as shown by the books of said bank.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of March, 1919.

H. T. CANNON,  
Notary Public S. C.

Correct Attest:

LERROY SPRINGS,  
WADDY C. THOMSON,  
L. C. PAYSEUR,  
Directors.